JULY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2876.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1785.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

[Price Six Shillings]

DARYING EXEMPLIFIED; or the BUSINESS of

CHEESE-MAKING

LAID down from approved rules, collected from the moſt experienced Dairy-women of ſeveral counties. Digeſted under various heads, from a ſeries of obſervations during thirty years practice in the cheeſe trade. Alſo the moſt approved method of making BUTTER. Likewiſe a diſſertation on Apple-Trees, or the culture of the Orchard improved. The nature of Vegetation explained. With ſome obſervations of great importance to Huſbandry.

Extract from Arthur Young' *Remarks (in the* Monthly Review) *on* DARYING EXEMPLIFIED.

"THIS is a plain, practical and ſenſible performance; it "contains more knowledge in the art of making cheeſe, by far, "than any other book in our language. Large extracts from ſo "ſmall a volume, *within the compaſs of every one's purſe*, are not "neceſſary." And after having recited the chief ſubjects treated on, ſays, "All theſe and many other uſeful points are treated of "at large, in a very practical manner, evidently the Reſult of "experience." 6 w.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Delaware State, ſs.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate on both ſides of St. George's creek, in New-Caſtle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or ſtone trunk or ſluice for diſcharging the waters from the ſaid meadows, and for other purpoſes, was preſented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, firſt giving ſix weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the Houſe, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,

§ 6 w JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

LOST, about two Weeks ago,

A RED Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with Silver Claſps, containing Notes of Hand, ſundry Accounts and other Papers, of no Uſe to any Perſon but the Owner, whoſe Name appears on the Papers; and ten Tickets in the firſt Claſs of the Pennſylvania State Lottery. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed to have been loſt on the Road between the Lower Ferry and Philadelphia. June 24, 1785.

To be SOLD on the loweſt Terms,

By *James Kinnear,*

THAT large, elegant, three ſtory Brick HOUSE and Appurtenances, ſituate on the north-weſt corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets; it is an healthy, airy and pleaſant part of the town, commands a delightful proſpect, and is an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. For further particulars enquire as above. June 22. ¶

To be rented, on the 26th of July next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN, the BUNCH OF GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other uſeful buildings. For terms, apply to the Subſcriber, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A FULLING MILL, in Lower Dublin townſhip, within one mile of Buſſeltown, and eleven miles from Philadelphia, near Bucks county road; the mill is new and in good order for carrying on buſineſs, and in a thick ſettled part of the country. It will ſuit a ſingle man or a man with a ſmall family, as there is a houſe and lot to the ſaid mill. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES PAUL, at the ſaid mill, or THOMAS PAUL, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, on the eaſt ſide of the way, Philadelphia. June 27. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregſon, ſituated on Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet. The premiſes are in good repair, and well-adapted to their reſpective uſes. If not ſold at the time abovementioned, they will be again lett. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 15th inſt. two ſtray creatures, viz. a HORSE and a MARE, the horſe being a cheſnut brown with a bald face, and the mare being nearly the ſame colour, and having nearly the ſame marks as the horſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. DERICK KEYSER. † June 17.

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS

to be SOLD, at the STORE of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLAND, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber, in York-Town.

THEY will be ſold upon a reaſonable credit, and at the loweſt prices, either the whole together or divided into parcels, ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers. The terms may be known by applying to ſaid M'Clelland, or to Thomas Hartley, Eſq; in York-Town; and the ſubſcriber would attend himſelf upon notice. Country Store-keepers might ſupply themſelves there to great advantage. EDWARD CRAWFORD, Jun.

May 10, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 21ſt day of July inſtant, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable Lots of 25 perches in length, and 4 perches in breadth, adjoining each other in Frankford, pleaſantly ſituated for a tradeſman, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol. Attendance will be given on the premiſes, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on ſaid day, and an indiſputable title given, by JONATHAN WORRELL. ¶

Newtown, Bucks county, June 17, 1785.

WHEREAS a plantation, ſituated in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Thomas Barnes, Elijah Phillips, and others, containing about 120 acres, was ſeized and taken in execution by the Sheriff of the ſaid county, on a judgment obtained againſt the ſubſcriber, at the ſuit of Daniel Bunting. And whereas the ſaid plantation, at a public ſale, held by the ſaid Sheriff, was ſtruck off to Samuel Smith, jun. Under Sheriff of the ſaid county, who bought the ſame by agreement, between us, for me. This is to forewarn all perſons from making a purchaſe or accepting a conveyance of the ſaid plantation, as the ſubſcriber is determined to keep poſſeſſion thereof until otherwiſe compelled by law, conceiving the title of the ſaid Samuel Smith under the ſaid ſale not to be legal or valid.

¶ GEORGE MERRICK.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the COLLECTORS of the *Fœderal Supply and County Taxes*, that they pay off their reſpective Duplicates, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next; and thoſe who are ſtill in arrears for the Effective Supply Tax for 1782, within three weeks from this date. All delinquents will, after the expiration of the above mentioned times, be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

TAXES.

Inſtructions given by the Commiſſioners of Bedford county to their Treaſurer.

ON your arrival at the city of Philadelphia, you will advertiſe, that within ten days after, the LANDS of ſuch as are Land-holders in the county of Bedford, and that have not paid their taxes, are to be advertiſed and ſold for all arrears of taxes. Given under our hands, at Bedford. June 10, 1785.

[Signed,] WILLIAM PROCTOR, HUGH BARCLAY, } Commiſſioners.

To BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

A true copy, certified June 22, 1785, by

BERNARD DOUGHERTY,

At Mr. *Nancarrow*'s, oppoſite the Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in arrears for TAXES in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, to diſcharge and pay the ſame into the hands of JOHN BUYERS, Eſq; Treaſurer, within three months from the date hereof; thoſe who neglect to comply with this notification muſt expect, that ſo much of their lands as will be ſufficient to pay the arrearages of their taxes, together with coſts, will be ſold, agreeable to law.

DAVID MEAD, JOHN CLARK, WALTER CLARK, } Commiſſioners.

c. 3 m. June 5.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The very high Antiquity of Ærial Voyages, and the ſuperior excellence of very ancient Air-Balloons, aſſerted and proved.

THAT many arts are loſt, is a fact which requires no demonſtration; and hiſtory abounds with inſtances, that what has been thought a wonderful invention in one country, was long before familiarly known in others. For example, while all Europe were in admiration at the wonderful inventions of Printing and Gun-Powder, the pride of our forefathers was humbled by finding that both theſe were for many ages familiarly known in China. The late ingenious mechanical philoſopher *Ferguſon* tells us in his life, written by himſelf, that when he was a ſhepherd boy he was enraptured on finding the force of the Lever, and thought he had made a moſt wonderful diſcovery; but that he was ſufficiently humbled on finding that its force was not only known, but univerſally employed, and that too in a degree of perfection beyond his ideas. In like manner we will boldly aſſert, that ÆROSTATION, or the art of flying through the regions of the air, was not only well known to the ancients, but was practiſed in a degree of perfection, which we may juſtly deſpair of ever recovering.

But firſt we muſt premiſe, for the benefit of our unlearned readers, theſe three facts: Firſt, that the philoſophers of all ages, down even to the laſt century, concealed from the vulgar their acquirements in the ſciences with the utmoſt jealouſy and care: Secondly, That the vulgar of all ages have a way of their own of accounting for every thing they do not underſtand: And thirdly, That the old Grecian mythologiſts ſhadowed and tranſmitted to poſterity the facts of hiſtory under the allegorical appendages and dreſs of fable.

Now let us aſk any man, who will keep theſe indiſputable data in his eye, this ſimple queſtion: What is the true meaning of the ſtory of Dædalus and his ſon Icarus? In the Grecian hiſtory it ſtands briefly thus: That he was the very Friar Bacon of his age in the occult ſciences; that he was, together with his ſon, ſhut up in cloſe confinement by Minos, King of Crete, for having been pimp to Paſiphae his Queen; but that the wonderful artiſt and his ſon took a flight through the air from their priſon, that the young man dropped into the ſea and was drowned, while the old gentleman landed ſafe at Cumæ in Italy. The fact was evident, that thither he came through the air; and as Dædalus, like all the ancient maſters of ſcience, kept his art a profound ſecret, the vulgar ſet about accounting for it in their own way; and hence comes the ſtory that Dædalus and his ſon made wings of feathers and wax, and ſet off from Crete like a couple of pigeons; that the raſh youth ſoaring higher than his father, the ſun melted the wax of his wings, and he dropped ſouſe into the ſea and was drowned; but that the Old Artiſt, who was a better ærial navigator, landed ſafely in Italy.

Fable muſt alſo add her wild garb to the ſtory, and tell us that the artiſt's crime was making a wooden cow, into which the Queen crept, and had an intrigue with a young bull. But the fact is, Minos was only cuckolded by a young neighbouring Prince of the name of Taurus, *i. e. Bull.* And dull interpreters having diſcovered thus far, muſt go farther, and tell us that the wings only mean ſails, of which they call him the inventor. But this ſolution, which is founded on the ſtory of the wings of wax and feathers, contradicts its own foundation; for how could Icarus, if only in a boat carried on the water, be ſo much nearer to the ſun than his father, as to occaſion the deſtruction of his ſails or wings? The ſea into which the raſh young man fell was called by his name by all antiquity; which is full proof that it was ſomething more than the upſetting of a cock-boat, that had not room for two people in it, as we muſt conclude from the father and ſon being apart; and which impreſſed all antiquity with ſuch wonder, that to perpetuate the event, they gave his name to a ſea.

But before we proceed to our own eaſy and full ſolution of all this fable and myſtery, let us look at the hiſtory of Alexander the Great for two minutes, and there we ſhall find, in Quintus Curtius and others, that that conqueror, in beſieging ſeveral cities in India, was oppoſed by fire-arms, by engines which vomited thunder and lightning, and killed his men, and overſet their tents at a great diſtance, with ſtones and metallic ſplinters, and ſubſtances which they threw burning amongſt them. As the modern vulgar aſcribe every thing to the Devil which they do not underſtand, ſo Alexander's hiſtorians and all antiquity very cordially aſcribed this Indian mode of warfare to the powers of magic, and troubled themſelves with no further enquiry about it. European pride would alſo deny the knowledge of gunpowder to theſe ancient people; and the learned Scaliger has contended, againſt the direct teſtimony of hiſtory, that the Indians only made a few harmleſs blazes on their walls, which ſo terrified Alexander, that, to cover his own and his army's cowardice, he ordered a moſt dreadful account of their fire-engines to be given. But what impartial man, who knows that the Chineſe had the uſe of gunpowder long before it was known in Europe, will heſitate one moment to confeſs, that in the account of Quintus Curtius not only muſquet and cannon-ſhot, but bumb-ſhells, and even hand-grenades, are plainly to be diſcovered?

In like manner, what impartial man can poſſibly doubt that Dædalus and his ſon Icarus eſcaped from their priſon by the help of *air balloons*, and that the young man (as is very likely to happen again very ſoon) ambitious to ſoar higher than his rival, as he deemed his father, miſmanaged his balloon, and ſo tumbled into the ſea; while old *Steady* ſteered a ſafe courſe to Italy.

In the Grecian hiſtory we have alſo an account how Æſop flew over the ſea to Samos; and his hiſtorian, who, it would ſeem, thought it a diſgrace not to underſtand every thing, tells us, that he ſat in a baſket conveyed by eagles, which he had trained to the buſineſs. Who, however, can now doubt but this ancient ſage had a balloon with a baſket; and that to deceive the multitude and keep them in the dark (which, by the way, was the great aim of all ancient philoſophers) he only joined eagles wings to his oars?

That father of hiſtory, Herodotus, tells us, that a Carthaginian pilot named Hanno ſailed round the ſouthmoſt point of Africa, from Gades to India, and ſaw the ſun on the north ſide. Petulant incredulity, from that very circumſtance, condemned the whole as a fable; but later diſcoveries have proved that Hanno told truth; and that to ſee the ſun in the north, he certainly muſt have paſſed the line, and been where the hiſtorian ſays.

Now let us apply the inference of this to the many paſſages in the Roman hiſtory, where victories gained at ſome thouſand miles diſtance were known that very evening or the next morning at Rome; as we are particularly informed by the great hiſtorian Livy, a great victory gained by the Roman arms in Parthia was known at Rome on the very evening of the day of the battle. Next day orders were given by the Senate, that the publiſher of the tidings ſhould be brought before them. But though many appeared who had ſeen and converſed with the man, the man himſelf never appeared. However, about a month afterward his report was fully confirmed for truth. And every ſchool-boy knows of Cæſar's rapid march from Spain, when he and his army were at the gates of Rome, before the great Pompey would believe that his cabals in the Senate could have reached Iberia. Now, are we to reject theſe well-authenticated parts of hiſtory, or be weak enough to call in the aſſiſtance of art magic? No; let us, like the men of an enlightened age, diſdain to untye a Gordian knot by cutting it, or denying the fact; let us uſe the ſolution which late experience has given us, and confeſs that theſe wonderful intelligences were conveyed by *air balloons.*

If any caviller ſhould ſay, Why did not the man at Rome appear, when called upon by the Senate, to explain how he came in a few hours over ſo many countries as lie between Parthia and Italy? the anſwer is very eaſy: It was not only the great pride of ancient philoſophers, but they were alſo bound by the moſt dreadful oaths at initiation, to keep their myſteries a profound ſecret: beſides, there might have been imminent perſonal danger from the opinions of the ignorant populace.

The ſtory of Dr. *Fauſtus* is here full to the purpoſe. This great man was one of the firſt printers, and having taken a great quantity of bibles to Paris, he much under-ſold thoſe who lived by tranſcribing books with the pen. The fraternity took the alarm, and having compared many of the Doctor's bibles together, were aſtoniſhed to find every letter in every copy, in every ſtroke, ſhape, and diſtance, ſo exactly the ſame, that no pen could poſſibly do the like. The Doctor on this was apprehended for a wizard; for no other than the Devil, they concluded, could have made ſuch bibles; and the good Doctor, to ſave himſelf from being burnt in a tar barrel, was obliged to diſcover the art and myſtery of printing.

And now to deſcend from the authentic hiſtories of Greece and Rome to the dark Monkiſh ages, as our prejudice falſely calls them, we ſhall find innumerable inſtances of the high perfection of air balloons. Dark and ignorant, indeed, were the multitude in thoſe ages; but it is only our own ignorance and prejudice that would deny the high perfection to which Friar *Bacon* and many others of thoſe days brought the ſciences; a perfection which, as we ſaid before, we may juſtly deſpair of ever recovering.

But even before theſe ages we have *air balloons* plainly alluded to in church hiſtory. Euſebius tells us that Simon Magus, who

was rejected by the Apoſtles for his impious offer to purchaſe by money what God can only give, went about preaching an heretical and groſly corrupted chriſtianity, which he enforced by lying miracles, in which he was aſſiſted by magic: That oppoſing St. Peter at Rome, he told the populace, that on a certain day he would aſcend into the air in all their ſights, and deſcend again in ſafety at any place he pleaſed. When the day came, he appeared with a ſtrange apparatus, and up in the air he went, ſays Euſebius, in the ſight of all Rome. But, adds the ſame hiſtorian, St. Peter then prayed, and the Devil was compelled to forſake his ſervant, and down dropped Simon Magus, and was daſhed to pieces in the ſtreet.

This ſtory, though mentioned with reſpect by Nelſon, in his *Feaſts and faſts of the Church of England*, has been treated by ſome as a pious fraud, invented in after-ages, and diſgraceful to the cauſe it would ſupport: And till now we own we joined in opinion with Doctor Conyers Middleton, who is very ſevere on this, as he calls it, forged miracle. But who that has ſeen Lunardi and Blanchard hovering over London, can now ſuppoſe, that the art of balloon-making was unknown to Simon the *Sorcerer*; which appellation, by the bye, ſignifies no more than chymiſt, or occult philoſopher.

Nor is the efficacy of St. Peter's prayers in the leaſt diſparaged, by ſuppoſing that Providence ordered the balloon to burſt in the very moment of Simon's impious triumph. Nay, one of the moſt apparently abſurd of all the Romiſh Legends may now with certainty be reconciled with hiſtory. The Legend we mean ſtands thus: When St. Anthony of Padua was preaching the goſpel to the barbarous and Pagan Lombards, the rude multitude ſo aſſaulted him one day, that he fled to the ſea-ſide, and in the ſight of his enraged purſuers placed himſelf upon a large millſtone which happened to be there, and launching into the ſea, as if in a boat, eſcaped their fury. The Legend adds, that next morning he landed ſafely upon the coaſt of Scotland---about a month's voyage to the beſt veſſel that ever ſwam on ſalt water.

Now, wild as it ſeems, nothing can be eaſier explained. The good Saint had got a balloon at the ſea-ſide in caſe of neceſſity, which the ignorant Lombards, who never dreamed of flying in the air, conceived, from the ſhape, to be a huge millſtone; and no doubt the Saint flew low at his firſt ſetting out; and might very eaſily land the next morning on the coaſt of Scotland. And what fully confirms this wonderful voyage is, in all Catholic countries St. Anthony is the tutelar Saint of ſailors, to whom in all tempeſts they addreſs their prayers and vows. Now certainly the univerſal Catholic belief of his great power over the ſeas, muſt have ariſen from ſome notorious event which they eſteemed miraculous; and what could appear more ſo, than a voyage from the Mediterranean through the ſtreights of Gibraltar, through the mountain waves of the Bay of Biſcay, up the Engliſh Channel, away to the coaſt of Scotland, all ſafely performed upon a millſtone in about twelve hours? For however miſtaken in the means, the Catholic world never would have dubbed him the peculiar Saint of ſailors, had he not ſhewed ſome wonderful power in croſſing the ſeas; and, as we ſaid before, the means are now fully accounted for by only ſuppoſing that the fancied millſtone was a balloon.

The vulgar, as obſerved before, have a way of their own of accounting for every thing they do not underſtand; and had Blanchard and Jefferies croſſed the channel in a balloon, about three centuries ago, they moſt aſſuredly would have been burnt for riding on the Devil's back. A moſt notable ſtory of this kind is recorded by the celebrated Scottiſh hiſtorian Hector Boethius. It is well known, from the venerable Bede and others, that the Archbiſhop of York was primate of the Scottiſh church. After the liberties of that country had been recovered and eſtabliſhed by King Robert de Bruce, the ſupremacy of an Engliſh Archbiſhop over the Scottiſh Biſhops and Clergy began to be looked upon with a jealous eye, juſt as the Americans are now going to have a Biſhop of their own, that their epiſcopal clergy may not come to England for ordination, or juſt as Jeroboam the ſon of Nebat ſat up two golden calves for the people to worſhip, that they might not go up to Jeruſalem to worſhip, where the houſe of David reigned. Now there was a very great philoſopher and divine of that period in Scotland, named Dr. Mitchel Scott, the very Friar Bacon of his day: and the Archbiſhop of York having ſummoned the Scottiſh Biſhops and Clergy to meet him at Berwick on Tweed, to have the diſpute on the primacy finally adjuſted, and the Archbiſhop of St. Andrew's having conſented to the meeting, Dr. Scott was pitched upon by the Scottiſh Biſhops and Clergy to go to Rome, to procure a bull from the Pope to declare the independency of the Scottican Church, and that the Arch biſhop of St. Andrew's was the true Primate. The good Doctor went the journey, but found ſo many delays and obſtacles, that it was the very day preceding that which was appointed for the meeting at Berwick before he could get his Holineſs to ſign the bull: He got it, however; and while the Scottiſh Clergy were in deſpair of his appearance, and juſt ready to enter the Church to meet the Archbiſhop of York and his Clergy, Dr. Scott ſuddenly appeared among them, and produced the Pope's bull in full aſſembly. The Scotch Clergy rejoiced greatly, and York and his party were confounded. But while they were retiring from this defeat, it was diſcovered by one of them that the bull was dated the very day before. Upon this Dr. Scott was ſtrictly queſtioned; when, like a true philoſopher of thoſe days, he would not tell how he came from Rome in one night, but perſiſted that the paper was good and true, as its counterpart would certainly be found in the archives of the Vatican: And it was with great difficulty the Scottiſh Biſhops could obtain of the Arch-Biſhop of York a reſpite of his deciſion till a meſſenger could go to and come from Rome in the ordinary way. But when the meſſenger did return, all was confirmed, juſt as the Doctor had aſſerted. Upon this, the vulgar gave out, and firmly believed, that the Doctor rode upon the Devil's back over ſeas and mountains, to preſerve the Scottiſh Church.

A few evenings ago, as I was mentioning this to a learned Scottiſh ſchool-maſter, who is lately come to the capital to teach us how to read and pronounce Engliſh, he aſſured me that there is not a village in Scotland which has not the tradition of this wonderful journey, but that they tell it in their own way. The Devil, it ſeems, had a great mind to drown the Doctor, as he was midway over the ſea, and aſked him a very artful queſtion: "What do the *gude wives* of Scotland ſay at this time of night, when they ſhut their doors? ſays Satan, "What is that to you?" replied the Doctor: "Mount, *Diabolus*, and fly." Now, quoth the ſchool-maſter, the country-women in Scotland when they ſhut the door at night always ſay, *God be here*; and had the Doctor ſaid ſo, the Devil would have dropped him ſouſe into the ſea in a moment. But the Doctor was no ſuch novice to be ſo outwitted.

Now, who that has ſeen a balloon can doubt one minute, but that Dr. Mitchel Scott made this journey on a very perfect one? That ſuch a journey was made, is authenticated by hiſtory in the ſtrongeſt manner, and confirmed by tradition to this day. For a true philoſopher will never believe that ſo general a tradition could ſpread abroad without ſome foundation; and as to the vulgar way of accounting for it, nothing is more natural to ignorant people than to call in the aſſiſtance of the Devil.

Another piece of hiſtory full to the purpoſe occurs to my memory. This, which I ſhall now relate, took place in an enlightened age and country, at Avignon, in France, in the end of the laſt century.

A father Francis, a lady Abbeſs, and ſeveral Nuns were apprehended, and accuſed of witch-craft. At the trial, many witneſſes appeared, and made oath, That they had ſeen father Francis fly out of the higheſt nunnery window many a morning after day light; and that at other times, they had ſeen the lady Abbeſs, and ſeveral of the Nuns, fly over their gardens at the ſame early hour, and, like ſo many pigeons, get in at the nunnery windows. Upon this, father Francis, the lady Abbeſs, and five or ſix Nuns were all burnt for dealing with the Devil. But though the Father confeſſed, and prayed heartily to be forgiven for his carnality, he and his fair aſſociates all died ſolemnly denying that they had any connection with, or aſſiſtance from, the old black gentleman with the huge bat-like wings. Nor did they deny their excurſions in the air, but aſſerted that there was no ſupernatural agency in the buſineſs: yet, like ancient philoſophers, who had taken dreadful oaths at initiation, they died rather than divulge their ſecret.

It muſt now be ſelf-evident to the meaneſt capacity, that all this was nothing but balloon work, and that former ages underſtood the great perfection of conſtructing and managing theſe machines infinitely better than we do.

But now we naturally come to the *cui bono*, and the public utility of recovering the ancient perfection of balloons. The *cui bono* is very eaſily anſwered.

Firſt of all, this art aſſiſted a raſcal, Dædalus, by whoſe aſſiſtance his ſovereign had been cornuted, to eſcape from his juſt puniſhment; and it helped his ſon, Icarus, an ambitious youth, to come to a very proper end for ſuch a pimping fellow, to get himſelf drowned in the ſea.

As to all the ſpeedy intelligences brought to Rome by balloons, we do not find that one ſtep was ever taken by the Senate in conſequence of them; therefore the people had juſt as well not have heard the news before the ordinary courſe of time: And as to Cæſar's rapid march from Spain, having received balloon intelligence of what Pompey was doing, he was thereby enabled to ſubvert the liberties of his country. Such was the good his balloon did.

And though Simon Magus's breaking his neck by a fall from his balloon was a due reward of his impious claim to miracle, yet it was of little good to himſelf.

St. Anthony's eſcape by a balloon like a millſtone was indeed a good thing; but we believe it ſtands quite ſingular in that reſpect: For no true ſon of the Church of England but muſt lament that Dr. Mitchell Scott's balloon did not burſt, and make another Icarus of him; in which caſe the Archbiſhop of York had at this day been head of the Scottiſh Church.

But what is the worſt of all, and ſpeaks moſt loudly againſt the revival of balloons, is the above example of the Nuns of Avignon. Happy it was for the Catholic world that theſe balloon artiſts died with the ſecret, otherwiſe, long ere now, every nunnery would have been like a pigeon-houſe, with ladies like flocks of doves flying to and fro; and what ſad accidents might happen,

When Nuns met Nuns, and joſtled in the dark,

muſt ſhock humanity to think of. Nay, let Engliſh parents and guardians look to it well, and think what will ſurely happen, when a young lady has nothing to fear from a flight from her chamber-window and back again, if ſhe ſhould not chuſe to extend the trip to Scotland; and what ſerenades would then be at a beauty's or a rich heireſs's bed-room window, though five ſtory high, when her Damon could perch, like ſweet little Robin, upon her window-ſole, at his pleaſure. Imagination will fill up the reſt ſufficiently. But we ſhall now finiſh this eſſay by obſerving, that our balloon gentry of the preſent day have little to boaſt of, being far behind the perfection attained by the ancients; and that it will be happy for the public, if their experiments never arrive to greater perfection than they have hitherto done.

CHARLESTON *(South-Carolina) June* 24.

The Hon. Chevalier de Chateaufort, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Conſul for the three ſouthern ſtates, arrived in this city on Wedneſday laſt with Captain Strong. We hear that the Hon. Monſ. de la Foreſt, who has ſince Auguſt 1783 been entruſted with the functions of that office, is directly to go to New-York.

June 27. Yeſterday morning, in conſequence of ſome diſpute which happened the preceding evening, a duel was fought between two gentlemen; when one of them received a ſlight hurt on his thumb. The wounded gentleman (whether from a juſt conſciouſneſs of his being the aggreſſor, from a ſenſe of his own corpulency, which made the match unequal, from a certain tremor which incommoded him, or from ſome other cauſe) fired his piſtol in the air---and the affair terminated.

July 1. No people are more ſenſible of the advantages of commerce than the French individuals of rank. They are of late years enamoured with it in ſpeculation, as much as any Dutch or Engliſh merchant. Their converſations are full of the immenſe benefits reſulting to the ſtate from the encouragement of trade; the prodigious dealings on the changes of Amſterdam and London are continually in their mouths; every miniſter who patroniſes mercantile enterpriſes is extolled with raptures; they feel the neceſſity of commerce for the ſupport of their marine; without which the ſtrength and ſplendour of the kingdom will never attain to any durable height: They acknowledge that, without its cultivation, their inſulary rivals will always preſerve a ſuperiority, equally mortifying to their pride, and detrimental to their intereſt.

BOSTON, *June* 30.

If rumour, who like the greateſt of liars may ſpeak truth ſometimes, can be depended on, this commonwealth is daily ſuffering a loſs of property by the encroachments of the royal robbers of Nova-Scotia. It is ſaid they are already ſettled 20 miles within the limits of this ſtate. How long, ye Americans, how long will you ſuffer yourſelves to be buffeted, cheated and cajoled by theſe renegadoes, when only the ſcowl of thy reſentment would ſink them into a ſtate of non-exiſtence.

The conduct of Great-Britain, in draining us of our caſh, reſtricting our commerce, aſperſing our national character, keeping poſſeſſion of our frontier garriſons, &c. certainly looks ominous; add to this, that TWO regiments are ordered out of England, to relieve the 8th, one of the regiments that have been ſtationed in Canada ſeveral years.

By the Falmouth papers it appears, that ſeveral writers are endeavouring to convince the inhabitants of the three eaſtern counties of this ſtate, of the advantages that will accrue to them, by forming themſelves into an independent ſtate. But as the rage for revolution ſeems only confined to a few individuals, we are apprehenſive no diſagreeable conſequences will ariſe therefrom.

On Monday, the 27th inſtant, arrived here the ſhip Mary, Nathaniel Goodwin, commander, in 45 day from Liſbon, but laſt from St. Ubes. The day he left St. Ubes, viz. May 12, he ſpoke the ſhip Bell, Aaron Sheffield, commander, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, bound in. About the ſame time ſailed from Liſbon, the brig Tagear, ------- Gilbert, commander, for Rhode-Iſland. Capt. Goodwin left at Liſbon a Salatine, or Algerine ſhip, which has been thoroughly repaired there, at the expence of the Queen of Portugal, and was nearly ready for ſea. She was not to cruiſe, but to be convoyed home by a Portugueſe frigate, as ſhe has ſome valuable preſents on board from the Queen. She mounts 22 guns, and carries a hundred men. A Captain of a veſſel who returned to Liſbon from Gibraltar, informed Capt. Goodwin, that three more of the ſame force lay at Gibraltar the beginning of May, which came to get repaired at the expence of the King of Great-Britain, but that General Elliot had refuſed to aſſiſt them till he received orders from England.

A correſpondent from Charleſtown informs us, that no perſon belonging to Boſton can hire a horſe or carriage on the Lord's day, without a certificate from a Juſtice of the peace, that they ride for "neceſſity or charity."

Would it not be well, ſays a correſpondent, for thoſe who let horſes and carriages in Boſton, to follow the laudable practice of their brethren in Charleſtown.

AN ALARM TO THE PUBLIC!

And every thinking, conſiderate perſon muſt moſt certainly be alarmed, when from inconteſtible authority it is ſeriouſly announced, that there are now making at the ſhop of Mr. -------, (an Engliſhman) Four wooden boxes; each to contain FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upwards, for the benevolent purpoſe of augmenting the intereſt and general good of our *Friends in London*---to be exported in the earlieſt veſſel deſtined for that port. Are we univerſally lamenting that our medium is hurrying to diſſolution---that miſery conſequently ſtares us in the face? Do we patiently aid, and unconcernedly KNOW of ſteps --of ſtrides like theſe, too often taken, and yield thereto a tacit acquieſcence.

On Monday morning laſt, departed this life, and entered into reſt, Dr. SAMUEL MATHER, of this town, in the 79th year of his age. He left poſitive orders that his interment ſhould be private, and without ceremony: He has alſo ſignified his deſire, that he may not have any funeral encomiums from any quarter.

To convince the world that the executors of the will and teſtament of Doctor Mather have performed his deſire in regard to his interment, the following clauſe is inſerted, which he conſented ſhould be publiſhed.

"With reſpect to my interment, it is not my will or inclination that my family, people and friends ſhould put themſelves to any unneceſſary charge or trouble about it: I would have no embelliſhed and adorned coffin, for ſuch an one I deſpiſe; but I would have a quite plain one: And as it was the deſire of the learned Budous, before he died, that all ſolemnities ſhould be omitted at his funeral, and that he might be interred privately in the night,---it is my will, deſire and requeſt, that I may be buried without any uſual modes and forms at funerals, for I always diſliked and contemned them: "If every man ſurely walketh in vain ſhew while living," there can be no reaſon for making a vain ſhew at their dying.

"When, therefore, my body is to be depoſited in the ſame tomb with the remains of my honored father and grand-father, and of many other eſteemed relatives, beſides my moſt reſpected and beloved wife,---I would have but one bell tolled, juſt before ſun-down, and that but for five minutes; for I am not willing that ſick and infirm perſons ſhould be diſturbed with a lengthy noiſe, at the carrying of the body of my humiliation to the ſilent grave; and juſt after the ceaſing of the bell, I would have my body in the coffin, to be carried out by porters of the ſame clay with myſelf, to the tomb made for it, and only ſuch of my own family as are well to follow it, that they may ſee where it is depoſited, and before night have it properly encloſed; and I ſhould be glad to have no funeral encomiums."

July 4. Laſt Thurſday the guns from the caſtle and fortreſſes were fired, by order of his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, in honor to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; that generous monarch having been bleſſed with a young Prince, who is ſtiled *The Duke of Normandy*. This event muſt give great pleaſure to the grateful ſons of America, who no doubt will rejoice in the happineſs of their benefactor.

NEW-YORK, *July* 7.

Yeſterday arrived in town from Fort Herkimer, his Excellency Governor Clinton, who, with the Commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, had been there to hold a treaty with the Oneida and other Indians, in purſuance of the directions of the Legiſlature:---And we are happy to hear that they have accompliſhed their buſineſs very ſucceſsfully.

We hear that yeſterday Congreſs reſolved that the Dollar ſhould be the money unit of the United States---and the two hundredth part of a Dollar the ſmalleſt Copper piece.

July 8. Though we have not arrived to the ſummit of thoſe vices which deſtroyed Greece and Rome, yet our proximity to it is alarming; we may conſider luxury to be to the body politic, as death to the natural body, and all ought to inveigh againſt an evil ſo ominous of ruin to theſe ſtates: Forbid it Heaven, that a country filled with ſtateſmen and heroes, like America, who in defence of their ſacred rights ſtood forth and oppoſed the greateſt power on earth, whoſe virtuous exertions tore down the ſtandard of tyranny, then waved by George the third over this weſtern land, and erected in its ſtead the banner of freedom and independence, ſhould ſervilely copy the vices of that very nation whom we ought to deteſt; and thus to offer up their liberties a ready ſacrifice to an accurſed life for *luxury* and *diſſipation*; continually groaning at the hardneſs of the times,---the ſcarcity of caſh,---and our inability to diſcharge our debts, any perſon would ſuppoſe, that if we meant to act as rational beings, we ſhould retrench every unneceſſary expence, and that we ſhould ſtudy œconomy in all our tranſactions. It is acknowledged on all ſides, that *luxury* is what has ruined, and ever will ruin kingdoms and ſtates by its effects. It then becomes *us* ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe it, and not ſuffer it to gain more ground than it already poſſeſſes. *Strangers* partake of and *encourage* our extravagance, at the ſame time they cannot but pity our imprudence. We need only to exert ourſelves, and our ſucceſs is certain.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 28.

"There are various reports in town, relative to the late Indian depredations---I have been at ſome pains to inform myſelf particularly on the ſubject, and from what I have been able to collect, am led to believe, that what has happened is not a partial affair, nor a mere ſally of their diſorderly young men, but in conſequence of a regular, digeſted plan. One pretty ſtrong evidence in ſupport of this opinion is, that they began at Kentuckey, on Scioto, on Hockhocking, and near Whelin, about the ſame time, and a Mr. Walker juſt arrived in town from the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, informs that ſome people have been killed on Tioga, a branch which falls into the Suſquehanna, about eighty or ninety miles above Wyoming. All theſe things combining ſeem to indicate a general diſcontent among the Indians. A gentleman from Pittſburg, with whom I have had a good deal of converſation, ſays poſitively, that they are by no means ſatisfied with the late treaty, and will not, he thinks, give up the territory ceded. Indeed this ſeems to be the general opinion of the people from the back country, who all ſay that the Britiſh take great pains to excite in them a jealouſy of us. Six or ſeven regiments are ordered from Ireland to garriſon the Britiſh poſts on the lakes."

July 9. To perſons ſubject to that dangerous and painful diſorder, *the Gout in the Stomach*, the following ſovereign remedy is particularly addreſſed: The learned Dr. Lind, Fellow of the Royal Society in England, has lately made trial of a medicine which has effectually and inſtantly removed the gout from the ſtomach, in five different patients. The medicine is the vitriolic ether, a tea ſpoonful of which Dr. Lind gives in an ounce of camphorated julap, with half an ounce of peppermint water. The above ſimple preſcription has inſtantly relieved the complaint, when uſquebaugh, brandy, opium, and other medicines commonly uſed, had failed; it was found alſo efficacious when no other medicine had preceded its exhibition. As this practice, mentioned by ſome writers, is far from being generally known, Dr. Lind communicated it to Sir Joſeph Banks, who has occaſioned it to be publiſhed for the benefit of thoſe afflicted with that painful and dangerous diſorder.

We learn that Congreſs has appointed the Hon. John Rutledge, Eſq; of South-Carolina, Ambaſſador from the United States of America to the United Netherlands, in the room of His Excellency William Livingſton, Eſq; who has declined the ſaid appointment.

July 11. It is agreed on all hands, by letters of private as well as public authority, that there will be no war between Holland and the Emperor, preliminaries having been exchanged at Paris, by the reſpective plenipotentiaries.

A petition is preparing in England, and will be ſoon preſented to their Houſe of Parliament, in behalf of the gin-diſtillers and

the gin-retailers, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Irish resolutions passing into a law. They complain that by such a law the importation of Irish whiskey would be a great injury to their trade, inasmuch as Ireland would then participate in the murder of those thousands of his Majesty's English subjects, which at present are annually sent out of this world by British spirits alone: They therefore pray that Parliament will take the premises into consideration, and prevent them from being injured by any such sudden death causing reciprocity.

Last Wednesday arrived the ship Brothers, Captain Glann, in fourteen days from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, by which we are informed of the arrival there from Dublin, of Thomas Moncrieffe, Esq; lately appointed Town-Major of Louisbourg.

By the Gazette de France, of a late date, we learn, that the Church which the Calvinists some time since obtained permission to build at Baab, in the Emperor's hereditary dominions, is compleated, and the religious exercises commenced. As a memorial of the indulgence, an engraving is placed on the entrance, to perpetuate the remembrance of, and bear testimony to, the tolerating spirit of that great and virtuous monarch.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 13.

That the memory of generous and benevolent exertions for the relief of fellow citizens labouring under many calamities, in the most inclement season, may not be lost, though the publication, by a variety of obstacles, has been delayed, the public are hereby informed, in consequence of a meeting held at the City Tavern by a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of February last, an extensive subscription was set on foot in the various districts of the City and Liberties, in order to raise a sum of money for the purchase of wood for the relief of the poor, very much distressed at that time for want of so friendly a supply: In pursuance whereof, the sum of eight hundred and one pound six shillings and eleven pence, Pennsylvania currency, was collected, with which six hundred cords of wood were purchased, four hundred and eighty nine families essentially relieved, and some of the prisoners in the goal of this city supplied with a very acceptable donation of bread and firing; besides that, many objects of distress were benefitted by small pecuniary assistances, such as could be spared consistently with the general view of the subscription; any of the contributors to which may, when they are disposed to do so, inspect the accounts of its expenditure, by applying to Mr. *JOHN LOWNES*, Chairman of the meeting for the relief of the poor, or to Mr. *SWANWICK*, who was appointed by said meeting, Treasurer thereof.

This publication is made by order of the meeting held for the relief of the poor, at the City Tavern, the thirty-first day of March last. J. SWANWICK, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from Edenton (North-Carolina) dated June 21.

"In the last fortnight we have had more severe thunder than has been remembered for several years. Within this short space five vessels in our harbour, or in Albemarle sound, have been struck, two men have been killed, and several have been much hurt by the lightning. A large brigantine was struck in the main-top-gallant-mast, whence the lightning descended to the quarter-deck, where it destroyed both the pumps; the pump spears had been taken out, and were hung in beckets along the bulk head. The lightning was conveyed by the pump spears to the side of the vessel just above the bends, where it made its escape, starting three or four buts, drawing the trunnels, and tearing off a piece from one of the planks. The top-mast was set on fire, and so were sundry other articles by which the lightning made its way. Two days ago a small schooner was struck just as she was coming into the harbour. There were three men on board, one of whom was standing between the foremast and the shrouds. The lightning first struck the gaff of the foresail, the only sail that was set, thence it passed down the foremast, shivering it to within three feet of the deck. The beam next behind the mast was split, and that immediately behind it was shivered considerably. The lightning made its escape a little a-head of that beam and below it, tearing off a piece of plank about three feet long and six inches broad. When the two men who had been near the tiller recovered, for they were struck down, they discovered that their companion was perfectly dead. The lightning seems to have been conveyed by that man from the mast to the place where he stood on the deck, and thence by the beam to the gunwale. There was no water by the foot of the mast, and the vessel had been perfectly tight, but the water now entered so fast by the new breach in her bow, that she was prevented with much difficulty from sinking. It will not be doubted in either of those cases whether the lightning passed to the clouds or from it. But the event proves, that vessels struck with lightning are exposed to greater danger than what arises from the meer circumstances of shattered masts."

Monday last, at the Supreme Court, Francis Courtney received sentence of death, for committing a rape on Monday, the 4th instant, near Frankford. He confessed his crime (which on his trial he denied) and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

A Charleston paper of the 17th ult. says, "We are informed by a very respectable correspondent of a circumstance not only novel, but very interesting;

"In the summer of last year a cause was brought into the mayor's court, at New-York, Rutgers against Waddington. The action was grounded on a law called the Trespass Act, passed at a time when the British were in possession of the capital of that state, and which positively declares, that "it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, who are or were inhabitants of this state, and who, by reason of the invasion of the enemy, left his, her or their place or places of abode, who have not voluntarily put themselves respectively into the power of the enemy, since they respectively left their places of abode, his, her or their heirs, &c. to bring an action of trespass against any person or persons, who may have occupied, injured, or destroyed his, her or their estate, either real or personal, within the power of the enemy." The declaration of the plaintiff stated that the defendant occupied a brew house and malt house for six years, three years of this time he paid rent to a commissary-general, by order of the commander in chief of the British army, the remaining three years he paid none to any person, the plantiff therefore claimed rent for the whole term of occupancy. As a great number of other causes depended upon the issue of this, all the able men at the bar were engaged in it; after an abundant display of knowledge in antient as well as modern jurisprudence, the mayor declared the court to be *unanimous*, that the authority of the commander in chief was a sufficient justification, as to the three first years of occupancy, and that the remaining time must be accounted for to the plaintiff. When this decision was known, a number of citizens were very much alarmed at a precedent being established in direct contradiction to a clear, explicit law, and formed themselves into an association for the purpose of obtaining the reversal of a judgment which would injure exceedingly many suffering citizens. The dispute continued long, and was carried on perhaps with more acrimony than was decent, considering the fair characters of the mayor and recorder in either their private or public capacities. The mayor being willing to do justice, and having a high opinion of lord Mansfield's wisdom and impartiality, drew up a clear statement of the case, and desired to know his opinion, whether the law of nations did not sanction the distinction made in the judgment delivered by the mayor's court of New-York. Lord Mansfield has sent back an answer, expressed in terms of the greatest politeness to the mayor, informing him, that, in his opinion, the law of nations could never be pleaded against a law of the land."

A correspondent computes, that a row of trees to be planted from this city to Schuylkill will require about 520, each to be planted at 20 feet distance.

American Elms may be procured at Princeton, to be delivered in Philadelphia at about a shilling each; the whole expence, exclusive of planting, but 26l.

As such a row would greatly contribute to the health of the city, be ornamental, and a pleasant shade for foot passengers, horsemen and carriages-----Quere, Would not the public utility exceed the expence, and would not a double row of trees round the large square in the common be also beneficial?

This is thrown out as introductory to Philadelphiense's proposals, or any further improvements.

No measure bids so fair to draw from individuals the knowledge essential to the formation of a liberal and defensive system of manufactures, trade and commerce, in this country, as the institution of a society for the promotion thereof, on a plan nearly similar to that of the truly laudable Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. Never would the Europeans have attained to their present degree of perfection in various branches, but for institutions of this nature; and the reason is obvious. Persons engaged in trade and manufactures, however deficient of general knowledge, are, for the most part, intelligent with respect to their own particular branch of business; they perceive where the shoe pinches there; and can easily point out the means to be adopted, to bring it to perfection; now, when an enlightened body of people collect this information, and digest it into system, the legislature are eased of five sixths of the trouble they would otherwise experience; they proceed, moreover, on a more certain foundation. Indeed, amidst the diversity of affairs which engross the attention of our legislature, it will not, unless a plan of this sort be adopted, be possible for them to attend to all the minutiæ of trade, or to approach at all near perfection. We are particularly happy to inform our readers, that several public spirited gentlemen have had this in agitation for some time past; so that whoever has a wish to render his name celebrated, as the founder of so beneficent a society, need only step forward and submit a judicious plan to the public, which we are confident will be entered into warmly.

Four of the miscreants, confined in Charleston goal, State of New-Hampshire, for counterfeiting the final settlements, signed by John Pierce, Esq; made their escape on the 22d ult. viz. Kimball Carlton, Frederick Reed, Ivory Soule, and Ichabod Lucas. The Sheriff has offered a reward for apprehending them, sixty dollars for each of the two first, and twenty each for the two last.

*** For the purpose of electing *new Members*, now in nomination, the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet at the University, on Friday, the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening. SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES. Schooner Sally, C. Spruile, N. Carolina. Brig Two Friends, A. Alexander, St. Kitts. Sloop Charming Polly, J. Elwood, and Sloop Petersburgh Packet, W. Maxwell, Virginia. Brig Three Friends, A. Ferguson, and Brig Catherine, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Sloop Jenny, F. Chase, and Sloop Brilliant, J. Pinkham, Nantucket. Ship Philadelphia, M. Strong, Charleston. Brig Two Brothers, M. Falconer, Jamaica. Brig Dove, D. Christian, Liverpool. Schooner Nelly, G. Thomston, Newbury-Port. Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton, Newport.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Unity, H. Hinson, and Schooner Sally, R. Hayward, Bermuda. Sloop Harry, P. Key, Maryland. Sloop Jenny, F. Chase, Nantucket. Brig Delight, A. Roche, Barbados. Sloop Nancy, W. Stevens, Virginia. Brig Sir Walter Raleigh. J. Hall, N. Carolina. Brig John, D. Darby, Cape de Verde. Brig Hope, J. M'Kever, St. Croix. Brig Lucy, J. Ewing, Liverpool.

CLEARED. Ship Emperor, J. Wilson, Schooner Polly, E. Ludford, Sloop Charlotte, W. Wallace, Schoon. Sally, C. Spruile, Brig Hibernia, S. Simon, Schooner Randolph, J. Ming, and Schooner Friendship, W. Hathaway, N. Carolina. Brig Speedwell, E. de la Taste, Island of Jersey. Brig Rutledge, A. Audale, West-Indies. Sloop Industry, J. Cobb, and Sloop Friendship, A. Greenleaf, Boston. Sloop Harry, J. King, Maryland. Brig Phœbe, D. Moffat, Port-au-Prince. Brig Tortola Packet, H. Lisle, Tortola. Ship Hope, C. Aroe, Cork. Schooner Experiment, A. Bangs, and Sloop Romulus, J. Davies, Virginia. Sloop Industry, J. Thomson, Hispaniola. Sloop Dolphin, J. Wade, New-York. Ship Liberty, W. Frears, Liverpool. Schooner Industry, J. Gifford, Jamaica. Sloop Unity, H. Hinson, Bermuda. Sloop Catherine, P. Santell, St. Eustatia.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

ICE TO BE SOLD,

At the Corner of Arch-street and Sixth-street, by the BUSHEL or HALF BUSHEL.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1785.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, in this city, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon---of which all city Constables, and all persons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.---All public house-keepers within the city are also notified, to apply to this Court for recommendations for licences for the ensuing year. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

INFLUENCED by the sentiments of some of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office the approaching Election.

Should I be so happy as to be favoured with your suffrages, it shall be my constant care to act in such a manner as will render me not unworthy of the same. With the greatest respect and esteem, I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN ALEXANDER.

June 27, 1785. 7s6 3 w. ctf

WAS FOUND on the evening of the 4th instant, at the Corner of Strawberry-alley and Chesnut-street, TWO MEN's HATS. The owner or owners, by applying to the Printers, in four weeks from the date hereof, may know where they are. After that time they will be disposed of.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1785.

New-Castle, July 11, 1785.

WAS brought to the goal of this county, on the 4th day of June last, a Negroe lad, who calls himself JAMES, and says that he ran away from the Rev. John Gordon, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, who is hereby requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

§ THOMAS CLARK, Goaler.

WHEREAS SUSANNAH WINTON, wife of the subscriber, of Salem county, West New-Jersey, hath eloped from her husband without any just cause. This is to give Notice to all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

July 4, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM WINTON.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, will certainly be SOLD,

The Snow Two Sisters,

With her tackle and apparel, now lying at Samuel Penrose's wharff, the lower side of Almond-street; taken in execution as the property of William Thompson, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT CHARIOT, with HARNESS complete, and a pair of well broke black HORSES, 6 years old. Enquire of JACOB FRANTZ, in Fourth near Vine street. §

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to liquidate, adjust and settle the accounts of JOHN GARDNER, Esq; late Sheriff of Chester county, do hereby give notice to all persons who have any just demands against him, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to the house of John Pitts, in Middletown, on the first day of August next, and the two next succeding days, at which time and place attendance will be given.

PERSIFOR FRAZER,
July 8, 1785. JOHN CROSBY,
¶ BENJAMIN BRANNAN.

WANTED to PURCHASE,

A PLANTATION, containing from 2 to 300 acres of good pasture LANDS, with a large portion of meadow, either made or to be made, situate from 10 to 20 miles from the City of Philadelphia, either in the Jerseys or Pennsylvania; but the former would be preferred. Any person having such a place to dispose of is desired to leave a description of it in writing at Mr. Pritchard's Circulating Library, Market-street, which will be duly attended to. † July 11, 1785.

To be LETT on Lease, or otherwise,

And may be entered on immediately.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Philadelphia county, Kingsessing township, 6 miles from the city, containing 139 acres, exclusive of the woodland, near 100 of which mowable ground. On the premises, are a good dwelling-house, large convenient barn for wintering and feeding cattle, good orchard, &c. Any person inclining to rent the same, may hear of the terms, by applying to SUSANNA FISHER, adjoining the premises, or STEPHEN PASCHALL, jun. in Fifth-street, above Market-street.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ON the 6th instant, ran away from the subscriber, in Walnut-street, Philadelphia, an Irish servant girl, named MARGARET MONTGOMERY, about 18 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a dark complexion, and pitted with the small-pox. The cloathing she may make her appearance in unknown, as she took with her her whole wardrobe. Whoever will apprehend the said girl, secure her in goal, and give notice thereof to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

Waterford township, Gloucester county, July 12, 1785.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of June last, a Negroe woman, named HANNAH, about 35 years of age, pretty likely, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, came from Guinea, has one mark each side of her eye, if examined, and a small lump or scar on the back of her neck; had on, when she went away, a red flannel jacket and petticoat, old blue quilt, with mixed cloth in the fore part, and some patches on the lower part behind, had on a coarse white shift, but expect her dress will be altered. Her husband is a free man, and it is expected he harbours her; his name is Big Bill, formerly belonging to Daniel Cooper, deceased. Whoever apprehends the said Negroe woman, and secures her in any goal in the United States, so that the subscriber may have her again, or delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ISAAC HORNER.

CAME to the pasture of William Hamilton, Esq; near the Lower Ferry, a pied COW, with a white belly, and a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, or she will be sold in three weeks from the date.

At the above place HORSES and COWS are taken to pasture, where they may have a range of 150 acres of excellent grass ground, under good fence. The price for horses is Six Shillings per week, and Three Shillings per week for cows. Apply to Mr. THOMSON, overseer at the above place. July 12. ¶

Bridgetown, July 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of DANIEL SHAW, insolvent debtor, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in Bridgetown, in the county aforesaid, on Friday, the 5th of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. DANIEL SHAW.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Montgomery county, on the 19th instant, a bright bay HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

June 22, 1785. † JOHN BECHERS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE Goal on the night of the 5th of July, JOHN ARMSTRONG, who was convicted of stealing, had on a short blue Sailor's jacket, check trowsers, and old wool hat. Likewise, PATRICK RILEY, who was committed on suspicion of being a run away servant, had on a brown cloth coat, white linen waistcoat, brown cloth breeches, thread stockings, and old shoes. Any person apprehending said fellows, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by †

Chester Goal, July 6 1785. THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

Buckingham township, Bucks county, July 6, 1785.

WHEREAS my wife CHARITY has, without cause, eloped from my bed and board, and persists in a resolution not to live with me: These are to warn all persons not to deal with, or trust her any thing on my account, as I shall not be liable to pay any debts of her contracting after this date; and whereas she may be influenced to such disorderly practices, by the counsel and encouragement of ill-disposed people, all persons are hereby forewarned against harbouring or countenancing her in any respect, that she may be convinced of the indecency and impropriety of her behaviour, and return to her duty. Any person offending against this notification, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. † ADAM BARR.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the
PRINTING-OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to us, that Catherine, the wife of Lawrence Kraymer, jun. of the township of Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, and Peter Kraymer, his son, were killed and murdered in the night of the twenty-first instant, in the dwelling-house of the said Lawrence Kraymer, by a certain JOHN M'DONALL, and that he afterwards set fire to the dwelling house aforesaid, by which the same was destroyed: And whereas it is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this state, and a due execution of the laws, that the prepetrator of a crime so horrid should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment: We have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby engaging, that the public reward of FIFTY POUNDS, in Specie, shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said John M'Donall, to be paid on conviction for the same: And we do hereby charge and require all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables, to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said John M'Donall, his aiders, abettors and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. JOHN DICKINSON.

[Attest.] JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

The said John M'Donall is an Irishman, about 25 years old, and 5 feet high, very thick set, much marked in the face by the small pox, with short curled brown hair, and walks slow and wide, had with him, when he left Bedminster, a double barrel'd pistol, the stock of which is inlaid with silver.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Two SERVANT MEN, one an Englishman, named Francis Douglass, about 5 feet 8 inches high: Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, black serge denim jacket and breeches, with horn buttons, white thread stockings, coarse shoes, with large French buckles, brown hair; had a scar on his forehead, and walks lame, by means of a hurt he has had on one of his ankles, talks much and fast. The other an Irishman, named Donelly, about 5 feet 9 inches high: Had on, a light coloured homespun cloth coat, fustian jacket, white homespun dimity breeches, white thread stockings, ribbed, a pair of new shoes, with large French buckles, homespun shirt, castor hat, with a broad ribband round the crown, pock-marked, a mason by trade. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SIMON TRIBET, in Water-street, first door from Vine-street.

July 3, 1785. ¶

ARRIVED in the ship Alexander, from Greenock, Mr. M'NAUGHTON, from Edinburgh, preparator of the only genuine *Dr. Anderson's Pills*; had the original receipt in 1769, from the eminent Dr. Thomas Young, professor of midwifery of of the royal college of Edinburgh, and ever since supplied, in Britain and Ireland, the most eminent surgeons, apothecaries, midwives, booksellers, merchants, captains of ships and others, who sold again; but now upon account of a heavy duty laid last year upon his pills, in Britain, has removed to try his fortune in this land of liberty, and intends to take a tour once every year through all the cities and large towns between Charlestown and Boston; will give good allowance to any who sell again, and after he gets acquainted, will give twelve months credit, if required; but this being the first tour, will take the half in hand: And to establish this valuable medicine, will, for the first trip, be at the expence and trouble of dispersing papers, describing their virtues, and giving directions for using. A hundred and forty years experience has established this valuable medicine. They are recommended by the most eminent physicians, and others, of all ranks, as being the most safe and effectual purge ever yet known.

*** If any physicians, or others, in America, should have the smallest doubt of my being possessed of the original receipt, they may apply to Mr. David Campbell, attorney at law, in New-York, who was my bail to Dr. Young that I would not reveal the secret. ¶ PAT. M'NAUGHTON.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July next, at 7 o'Clock in the evening: A Piece or Parcel of Upland LAND, situate in Passyunk township, containing five acres (more or less) bounded by lands of John Rouse, John Godfrey, Rebecca Jones and John Shober; taken in execution as part of the real estate of Turbutt Francis, late deceased, by

philad. June 29, 1785. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of July next, at 7 o'clock in the Afternoon: A Lot or Piece of GROUND, situate on the west side of Vernon-street, being a street running from Cedar (or South) street to Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, containing in breadth on said Vernon-street 18 feet, and extending in depth 65 feet, bounded on the east by Vernon-street aforesaid, north by other ground of William Miller, &c. On said lot is a brick malt-house, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, subject to ----------; late the property of William Miller, and to be sold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of WILLIAM WOODLAN and JOSEPH IRELAND, insolvent debtors, confined in the goal of Gloucester county, that they meet at the house of WILLIAM HUGG, at Gloucester, on Thursday, the 28th day of July next, at two o'Clock in the afternoon, to shew cause if any, they have, why an assignment of said insolvents estates should not be made, and they be discharged from their confinement.

June 25, 1785. † WILLIAM WOODLAN, JOSEPH IRELAND.

IF PHILIP MILLES, who came from London about ten or eleven years ago to Virginia, in the ship Planter, Captain Miller; and there agreed with Henry Man, of Virginia, to work at the cabinet-making business, and the 4th of August, 1775, worked with Thomas Bryant, cabinet-maker, in Philadelphia; he listed soon after in the Continental army, and was taken at Fort Washington, and afterwards listed in the British service, in the new levies, and was again taken with Earl Cornwallis, at York-Town, in Virginia, and about two years ago was a prisoner at Rockingham Court-House, and at Mr. Rutherford's Tavern there. If said Philip Milles is alive, and will apply to WILLIAM GRAHAM, in Philadelphia, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

If said Philip Milles is dead, any person proving his death, authenticated according to law, shall receive Seven Pounds sterling, and all reasonable charges, by applying as above.

Genteel BOARDING & LODGING

for eight or ten young GENTLEMEN, not exceeding 16, nor less than 8 years of age.

THE Gentleman who makes this proposal being at present in an ill state of health, and not able to pursue the line of his profession, will be extremely obliged to parents and others, who shall favour him with their children. Should he meet with proper encouragement from those who wish to send their children to the University or to the new Episcopal College in this city, he will endeavour to procure a convenient house in the vicinity of both those Institutions. His terms shall be reasonable, and the greatest attention shall be paid to the morals of the young Gentlemen. Further information may be had of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1785. †

Northern Liberties, July 4, 1785.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that his Wife ELIZABETH hath gone off several times, and always took with her what she found of value; I therefore will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

‡ PETER MAISON.

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1785.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend was declared of three per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months, and the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

ISAAC JONES,

In Chesnut-street, one door from the corner of Third-street, and nearly opposite the Cross-Keys, has for SALE,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fyal *Wines*, by the cask or gallon; red port, claret, champaign, burgundy, vin de grave and old hock, in bottles; old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, brandy, geneva and cordials; London porter, Taunton ale, Bristol beer, &c. Also Philadelphia bottled beer and cyder, for exportation or home consumption, with which masters of vessels, inn-keepers and others, may be supplied at a short notice. ¶

THE *Proprietor* of a *Merchant-mill* (situated on navigable water, in good order, and but a few miles distant from Philadelphia) is willing to MANUFACTURE WHEAT upon commission, at the most reasonable rate. The vicinity of the mill to this city, and the easy communication by water or land, render it as elegible a situation as can possibly be found in the state for this business. The proprietor of the mill will provide barrels, and a vessel for the freight of flour and wheat. Some allowance will be made if a large quantity of wheat is engaged by any person. For further information, apply to the PRINTERS hereof. § Philad. July 5, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on board the brig Aletta and Betsey, lying at Clifford's wharff, on the night of the 28th instant, two Negroes, one named BEN JUDKIN, the other JACK LANGFIELD; the former is a sailor and a good sail-maker, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, born in Bermuda, and speaks good English. JACK LANGFIELD was born in Jamaica, speaks bad English, is a good hostler, coachman and steward, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, has a lump, the size of a nutmeg, over one of his eyes, resembling a wen. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroes, and will deliver them to said master on board, or to ELLISTON and JOHN PEROT, shall receive for each a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 30, 1785. JOHN TROTT.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring them at their peril. ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but supposed to be stolen) last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the borough of Wilmington, New-Castle county, a black HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, well built, and in good order, lately shod all round, about 10 years old, branded on the near buttock WA. Whoever takes up and secures thief and horse, on conviction of the thief, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horse only, SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, by applying to JONATHAN ZANE, in Philadelphia; WILLIAM KERLIN, Innholder, in Chester; or

JOHN FERRISS, in Wilmington.

Wilmington, July 1, 1785. †

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

WAS Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, of Mill-Creek hundred, New-Castle county, on the night of the 12th inst. a dark bay MARE, 5 years old, near 14 hands high, with a large blaze and snip, a little hollow backed, lengthy, heavy bodied, of good courage and handsome airy carriage, a natural trotter, never shod, neither brand nor ear-mark, supposed to have gone towards Lancaster. Whoever takes up said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, and for the thief, if secured, so as to be brought to conviction, the above reward, paid by § WILLIAM JOHN.

New-Castle county, June 20, 1785.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, the 13th ult. a bay MARE, of great spirit, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, shod all round. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

JOHN BOWEN, living in Goshen, Chester county.

July 1, 1785. §

BOARD OF TREASURY, *New-York, June* 13, 1785.

Frigate ALLIANCE.

On the First TUESDAY of August next,

Will be SOLD at public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,

THE FRIGATE ALLIANCE, now lying in the river Delaware, with all her Tackle and Appurtenances (excepting her warlike appointments.)

A description of the ship, and inventory of her tackle and appurtenances, will be published on the day of sale.

The payment, for the convenience of the purchaser, may be made in good negotiable notes, payable in four equal monthly instalments.

N. B. The sale will commence at twelve o'clock precisely.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, June* 24, 1785.

COUNCIL took into consideration the act of General Assembly, passed the 31st of March last, entituled "An Act to authorise the appointment of new Commissioners to execute the act of Assembly, entituled "An Act declaring the river Susquehanna and other streams therein named, public highways, for improving the navigation of the said river and streams, and for preserving the fish in the same;" and to extend the powers of the said Commissioners to all parts of the same river, within this state," and thereupon appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners for carrying the same into execution, viz.

General *James Potter, Samuel Wallis, George Woods*, General *Frederick Watt, William Brown*, Kiskcoquillis; *John Baily*, Donnegal; *Robert Whitehill, John Montgomery*, Carlisle; *James Ewing, John Musser*, Lancaster; *Michael Simpson, William Baily*, York-Town; *John Churchman, William Montgomery, Bartram Galbraith, Thomas Turbutt, James Porter*, Lancaster County; *William Maclay*, Dr. *Rober Harris, George M'Culloch*, Lancaster County.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secr'y.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE present Sheriff having advertised his intentions of resigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two last years, induces me to solicit your favors at the ensuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE subscriber being encouraged by a number of his friends, purposes offering himself as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the ensuing Election, and requests your votes and interest for the same. Your friend and very humble servant,

June 30, 1785. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

AGREEABLE to the Resolve of CONGRESS, of May 10, 1780, respecting the renewal of LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, destroyed through accident; I the subscriber do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January, 1780, my dwelling-house, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, was consumed by fire, and therein were burnt and consumed, two Continental Loan Office Certificates; that is to say, one No. 1859, for one thousand dollars, and the other No. 1860, for one thousand dollars also; both of which Certificates were issued at the Continental Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April, 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joseph Bruff, of the county and state aforesaid. And this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the said Certificates renewed.

6 w. RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. a German Servant, named GEORGE DAVID WORTZ, by trade a butcher, but understands all kinds of farming labour, about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately lost one of his upper fore-teeth. He had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a white linen jacket with sleeves, two corded dimity waistcoats with double rows of small white buttons, one pair of black velvet breeches, and one pair of trowsers made of Russia sheeting, a pair of plated shoe-buckles, round hat, and several fine shirts. He speaks English badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amsterdam) last fall. Whoever will secure said servant, shall have the above reward, and if brought to the subscriber, Twelve Dollars. CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1785.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-street, between Arch and Market-streets,

FORGE hammers, smiths anvils and vizes, nails, sprigs, and screws of all sorts, carpenters, smiths, coopers, saddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and saddlery, brass caps for wheels, harness buckles, and glass rollers, spring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil stones and fish skins, locks, hinges and bolts, spades and shovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying-pans, grid-irons, shovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea-kettles, copper coffee-pots, fire-steels, japanned, steel and silvered snuffers and candlesticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baskets, cork screws, butchers and cork screw steels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and brass cocks, brass cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and brushes, painters, hearth, house and cloath brushes, large and small scale-beams, with and without dishes, steelyards, money scales and weights, paints ground in oil, &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of PHILIP MOSER, late of this city, deceased, will be exposed to SALE, at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, on Monday, the first day of August next, at six o'clock in the evening:

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the south side of Union-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on said Union-street, 38 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a three story brick house, and a two-story store adjoining, with a bake house, granaries, &c. back, in good order: Also one other lot, adjoining the above, containing in front on Union-street, 19 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a frame building, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the east. The whole now in the tenure of John Plankinhorn, until the first day of November next.

CONDITIONS:

One-third of the whole purchase money to remain at interest during the natural life of Sophia Paulus (late Moser.)

Seven hundred pounds to be paid on executing the deeds.

Two hundred pounds 13th August, 1789.

Three hundred pounds 16th December, 1791.

The remainder 25th January, 1794.

Interest to be paid annually.

A title and possession will be given on payment of the above sums, and giving security for the remainder to Philip Boehm, by

SOPHIA PAULUS, Executrix,
PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

WHEREAS one Moiety of the Town of PORT-ROYAL, in Lancaster county, on the Susquehanna, formerly belonging to Elijah Wickersham, now belongs to the subscriber, who desires all persons, purchasers of lots, to pay the arrears of ground-rents to STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esquire, of Lancaster, JAMES BIDDLE, Esq; Reading, or to the subscriber, before the first of August next, or they will be sued for the same.

CHARLES HURST, Fifth-street, on South-street.

Philad. June 27, 1785.

N. B. LOTS to let on Groundrent, from Second-street to Sixth-street, on South-street.

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